

Parent Group"; "Social Workers' Responsibility"; "Drug Ingestion and Suicide During Anticipatory Grief." Probably the most widely quoted bibliographical reference is of the San Francisco team of Glaser and Strauss. Their book, *The Awareness of Dying*, published by Aldine, in Chicago, is a very thorough, complete and intimate doctrine of the problem.

The primary topic of grief which would include depression, disillusionment, giving up, etc., as a reaction pattern, is of increasing importance in theoretical clinical medicine for it is being demonstrated in many excellent clinical reviews, that those people who tend to give up, experience the onset of illness forms, complications in illnesses already present, a greater mortality in the complicated treatment regimen such as transplantation. It is important for all physicians to increase their sophistication about these phenomena since their clinical presence can no longer be viewed as incidental.

H. HARRISON SADLER, MD

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HEAD AND NECK TUMORS—Edited by Jorge Fairbanks Barbosa, MD, Chief, Group of Surgery, Central Institute of the Associação Paulista de Combate ao Câncer, Corresponding Fellow of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons and of the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City (10003), 1974. 311 pages, \$35.00.

This 311-page, well illustrated text is an exposition of the technical approach to management of tumors of the head and neck. Dr. Barbosa and his colleagues present liberally illustrated, step-by-step fashion, their own approach to the management of these disorders. The illustrations are semirealistic drawings that manage to clearly demonstrate the anatomical landmarks and important structures. They add great pleasure to the reading of this book.

The authors make no effort to provide an exhaustive treatise of techniques, but rather strive to share their own step by step detailed technique for adequate removal of tumors of each of the regions within the head and neck. Their techniques are rather standard and readers looking for innovation will be disappointed. Most interesting is the insight into the methodology and techniques utilized by our South American colleagues.

The appeal of this book should be widespread including otolaryngologists, head and neck surgeons, plastic surgeons, maxillofacial surgeons, oncologists, and others interested in the management of tumors of this area.

PAUL H. WARD, MD

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PSYCHIATRY IN PRIMARY CARE—Remi J. Cadoret, MD, Professor of Psychiatry, Departments of Psychiatry and Family Practice, School of Medicine, University of Iowa; and Lucy J. King, MD, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis. The C. V. Mosby Company, Publishers, 3301 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, MO (63103), 1974. 339 pages, \$12.95.

Recognizing that the majority of patients that seek help from the practitioner have primary or complicating psychiatric problems, this text is written for physicians engaged in primary care. It is a practical compendium designed to teach the family practitioner in a manner consistent with the way he thinks and practices. Rather than exploring possible causes of mental illness the authors approach the problem by describing the basic syndromes. The descriptions are oriented to manifest

behavior and avoid the intrapsychic and sociocultural theory common to psychiatric text books.

The syndromes described include all of the major psychiatric disorders— affective disorders, schizophrenic syndromes, alcoholism and drug abuse, sexual variants, and organic brain syndromes. A series of tables summarize the information necessary to identify a syndrome. In schematic form, the primary care physician is encouraged to take a thorough history of the presenting problem, a personal and social history, a family history, and to do a mental status. A large chart for the eleven syndromes organizes information under these four categories. Additional tables teach the physician how to do a personal and social history, a family history and a mental status. A transcribed sample interview demonstrates that this information can be gathered rapidly. The major strength of the book is this approach to differential diagnoses.

The section on treatment includes chapters on psychotherapy, medication, ECT, and psychiatric emergencies. Although there is one chapter describing the theoretical background of psychotherapy, a second is designed to offer practical suggestions. The chapter on medication is disappointing. In eight pages there is a skimpy outline which pays too little attention to the side effects associated with medication and which does not sufficiently stress the need for individualizing psychoactive medication in each case.

All in all, a useful volume and one which is recommended to the audience for whom it was obviously written—the primary care physician.

DONALD G. LANGSLEY, MD

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GENERAL OPHTHALMOLOGY—Seventh Edition—Daniel Vaughan, MD, Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine; and Taylor Asbury, MD, Professor and Director, Department of Ophthalmology, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati. Lange Medical Publications, Drawer L, Los Altos, CA (94022), 1974. 334 pages, \$9.50.

Vaughan and Asbury's textbook of *General Ophthalmology* for medical students and general physicians is an exceptionally useful volume. The authors' desire to remain current is reflected in the fact that this most recent effort is the seventh edition of a very popular work, whose first edition appeared as recently as 1958. Further evidence of the current nature of this book is obtained by noting the topics which are not only currently important in ophthalmology, but relevant to the audience for whom this book is intended. For instance, advances in neuroradiology, ultrasonography, medical therapeutics, and ocular surgery are well covered. Although relatively inexpensive, the book is skillfully and generously illustrated with drawings and photographs which are not only clear, but are particularly helpful to the intended audience. The organization of material into chapters, and the indexing are logical and cohesive. The book is not only thoroughly readable but is assembled in such a way as to make quick consultation regarding specific questions easy. The appendices, of which there are three, include one on commonly used eye medications and another on ophthalmoscopic examination, which again are particularly useful for the medical student or practicing general physician.

This book is to be recommended without reservation.

ROBERT S. HEPLER, MD